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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES

General

VAN CLEEF, EUGENE. ***Normal annual precipitation map of the United States.*** Polyconic projection. Base map by J. Paul Goode. 1:3,015,936 [*sic*]. Rand, McNally & Co., New York, 1915.

Meteorological instruction, both in our schools and in our colleges, has been hampered by a lack of suitable wall maps, presenting the essential meteorological and climatological data and published at a reasonable price. In many cases it has been necessary for teachers of meteorology to have enlarged maps made for their own use at a considerable expenditure of time or money or both. Within the last few years, however, a good many of these necessary wall maps have become available at a reasonable price. We now have the excellent series of Oxford Wall Maps, prepared by the late Dr. A. J. Herbertson, and the new set of climatic charts published by Philip and Son of London. We still lack a set of type weather maps suitable for wall use, like Börnstein's excellent series for Europe, published some years ago, and essential in any class-room study of the climatology of Europe. Nevertheless, in spite of this great advance of recent years, there is still need of more such maps, especially of temperature and of rainfall of the various continents, on a larger scale than those above referred to and printed on base maps which give more detail regarding the locations of boundaries, rivers, and important cities. Hence teachers in this country will welcome Mr. Van Cleef's new wall map of the mean annual rainfall of the United States as giving a striking picture of the larger facts of our rainfall distribution.

Many small-scale rainfall maps of the United States have been published during the last few decades. These have differed a good deal from one another, not only because the available rainfall data varied in number and in accuracy but also because the general principle upon which the maps were constructed differed. Some authorities have limited themselves fairly, or absolutely, rigidly to the observed rain-gage readings. Others, on the other hand, using actual observations as far as these went, also took account, in drawing their isohyetal lines, of known facts of topography, stream flow, wind direction, vegetation, and other conditions, inferring the amounts of precipitation over the higher mountain slopes and summits and over unoccupied or thinly settled areas. Thus the maps constructed by what may be called the strictly meteorological group have differed, in general, from those drawn by the second, or geographical, group chiefly in the fact that topographic controls were less completely indicated on the former.

Mr. Van Cleef's map belongs to the second group rather than to the first in that he has clearly brought out many of the more striking topographic controls of rainfall, although many details of such controls are not included. The larger facts on this map stand out very clearly because of the use of eight different colors or shades of color, ranging from bright yellow (under 10 inches) to a darkish blue (over 80 inches). There are advantages, as well as disadvantages, in the use of colors which differ so much from one another as do the blues, greens, and yellows on this map. The obvious advantage is the distinctness with which the different grades of rainfall stand out. The disadvantage is that the contrast between the colors is so marked that the eye gives us an almost unavoidable impression of a sudden change in rainfall amount as one color changes to another on the map. It is essential, in a proper understanding of rainfall distribution, that the idea of a gradual transition from one isohyetal line to the next should always be kept in mind. It is in order to avoid this disadvantage of employing sharply contrasted colors that many rainfall maps are colored altogether in different shades of blue. However, as before stated, the advantage of seeing the facts clearly and at once, is a very considerable one, and there will always be much to be said in favor of the use of striking color contrasts. Mr. Van Cleef has wisely extended his rainfall lines a little distance into Canada and as far south as the Tropic of Cancer. It is a mistake to cut off so many of our climatic charts at the Canadian and the Mexican frontiers. There are no climatic barriers along these frontiers.

The data used in the preparation of the map were taken from *Weather Bureau Bulletin W* for the United States; from the Canadian Meteorological Service's publications for Canada, and from Bartholomew's "Atlas of Meteorology" for areas outside of the United States and Canada. There is no statement regarding the use of a uniform period of observation, nor of any reduction of the data to a uniform period. We must assume, therefore, that the data used in the construction of the map cover varying numbers of years of observation and are not reduced. It is, of course, most unfortunate that the map had to be constructed on the basis of raw data which were not treated in accordance with well-recognized climatological principles. An answer to such criticism, so far as there is any answer, might be found in the statement that, for ordinary teaching purposes, the larger facts of our mean annual rainfall distribution are sufficiently accurately indicated on this map as it stands, without the need of the very tiresome and time-consuming labor necessary in order to reduce the data to a homogeneous system.

Since the publication of Mr. Van Cleef's map (1915) the new mean annual precipitation chart of the "Atlas of American Agriculture" has appeared. In this, the records either covered the same period of 20 years (1895-1914) or were reduced to the same period. This standardization of all the data, the use of a very large number of stations, and the inclusion of records extending through 1914, combine to make the new chart from the atlas the most accurate one which we have ever had for the United States. Mr. Van Cleef's map has not, however, lost its usefulness. It still presents the larger facts with sufficient accuracy for most general purposes, and its large scale makes it useful in the classroom, whereas the newer map is on too small a scale to be seen across a large room. R. DEC. WARD

BAKER, O. E., C. F. BROOKS, AND R. G. HAINSWORTH. **A graphic summary of seasonal work on farm crops.** 55 pp.; maps, diagrs. Separate from *Yearbook of Dept. of Agric., 1917,* No. 758, Washington, D. C., 1918. [A series of maps shows the time distribution of the chief seasonal operations in the cultivation of the staple crops of the United States. "The most striking feature of the maps is the northward and upward movement of spring operations and events and the southward and downward progress in autumn. This movement progresses at a rate of approximately 1 degree of latitude or 400 feet of altitude in four days. Local climatic influences of the Great Lakes and of the Atlantic Ocean are evident on almost every map. In operations which may be performed during a long period the maps indicate for the most part only the effect of local competition for labor by other crops, although the underlying control of general climatic conditions is not wholly obscured. Local markets may hasten the harvest of certain crops, such as potatoes, near the large cities." Seasonal distribution of labor is also shown graphically for typical agricultural areas.]

BOWLES, OLIVER. **Rock quarrying for cement manufacture.** xiii and 160 pp.; diagrs., ills., index. *Bur. of Mines Bull. 160,* Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 1918. [Includes a brief historical statement concerning the phenomenal growth of the Portland cement industry in the United States. According to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Geological Survey the output of this material in 1917 had reached a total of 93,500,000 barrels.]

DALE, H. C., edit. **The Ashley-Smith explorations and the discovery of a central route to the Pacific, 1822-1829; with the original journals.** 352 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland, 1918. $5.00. 9½ x 6. ["Ashley and his men plotted the course as far as Green River and the Great Salt Lake by way of the North Platte and the South Platte; Smith, Ashley's successor in business, continued the latter's explorations, reaching California by way of the Colorado River and the Mohave Desert, returning from central California, eastward, across the present state of Nevada, to the Great Salt Lake again. A second expedition carried Smith, the first white man, the entire length of California and Oregon to the Columbia" (p. 14). The account of these explorations is preceded by a chapter on the fur trade and the progress of discovery to 1822. The "physiographic map" accompanying the text is a route map on which drainage basins are also defined.]

GREGG, W. R. **Mean values of free-air barometric and vapor pressures, temperatures, and densities over the United States.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 46, 1918, No. 1, pp. 11-20. Washington, D. C. [Average values as determined from all available observations thus far made by the U. S. Weather Bureau in this country.]

GULICK, S. L. **American democracy and Asiatic citizenship.** xii and 257 pp. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1918. $1.75. 8 x 5½.

HENRY, A. J. **Hot spell of August, 1918.** *Monthly Weather Rev.,* Vol. 46, 1918, No. 8, pp. 361-363. Washington, D. C.

HORWILL, H. W. **A negro exodus.** *Contemporary Rev.*, No. 633, Vol. 114, 1918, Sept., pp. 299-305. London. [Unsatisfactory economic and social conditions in the South made the negro discontented. Extensive floods and the depredations of the boll weevil suddenly accentuated the difficulties of living just at the moment that immigration ceased and labor shortage in the North was increased by our entrance into the war. The negro responded to these conditions by migrating northward. No census has been taken, but the number is variously estimated at from 250,000 to 500,000.]

KEIR, MALCOLM. **The localization of industry.** *Scientific Monthly,* Vol. 8, 1919, No. 1, pp. 32-48.

LESHER, C. E. **Coal in 1916.** *Mineral Resources of the United States, 1916,* Part II, pp. 901-991. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1918.

NORTON, W. H. **Earth science in American colleges and universities.** *School and Society,* No. 207, Vol. 8, 1918, December 14, pp. 702-706.

PELZER, LOUIS. **Marches of the dragoons in the Mississippi Valley.** x and 282 pp.; index. State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, 1917. $2.50. 9 x 6. [Work of the frontier army, one of the factors in the westward spread, 1833-1861.]

PRATT, E. E. **The export lumber trade of the United States.** 117 pp.; maps, ills. *Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Misc. Ser. No. 67.* Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1918.

SMITH, G. O. **The economic limits to domestic independence in minerals.** *Mineral Resources of the United States, 1917,* Part I, pp. 1a-6a. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1918.

SULLIVAN, L. R. **Racial types in the population of the United States.** Maps. *Amer. Museum Journ.*, Vol. 18, 1918, No. 6, pp. 429-446.

TEELE, R. P. **Irrigation in the United States: A discussion of its legal, economic and financial aspects.** xi and 252 pp.; map, diagr., index. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London, 1915. $1.75. 8 x 5.

—— **United States, Foreign commerce and navigation of the, for the year ending June 30, 1917.** lv and 956 pp.; index. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1918. $1.50. 12 x 9.

WARD, R. DEC. **Major controls of the climates of the United States.** *Monthly Weather Rev.*, Vol. 46, 1918, No. 10, pp. 464-468. [Abstracted on pp. 263-264, above.]

MULFORD, J. C., Chief Cartographer; G. E. LOMBARD, J. M. DARLEY, E. E. JENKINS, Cartographers. ***National highways map of the United States showing one hundred fifty thousand miles of national highways, proposed by the National Highways Association.*** 1:3,750,000. Washington, D. C., 1918. [One of the most detailed maps of the United States as a unit issued by the Association. "The proposed National Highways shown on this map are substantially all present existing roads. Less than 1,000 miles are projected highways." Towns along the roads are shown in great number. Among the other innumerable highway maps issued by the Association are another map of the United States on the same scale, published in 1915, showing fewer roads and distinguishing the principal transcontinental highways; maps showing individual highways; and maps showing the highways in individual states. The legend—when there is any—is on many of the maps obscured by a profusion of publicity text.]

North Atlantic States

TAYLOR, NORMAN. **Flora of the vicinity of New York.** Map. *Scientific Monthly,* Vol. 4, 1917, No. 6, pp. 548-553.

This paper has geographical aspects of special interest to students of regional geography. The pine barrens of New Jersey are described as occupying the Beacon Hill formation, which is the oldest region of the coastal plain that can have been continuously covered with vegetation since its origin. About eight per cent of the native vegetation consists of northern species that reach their local limit within the floral area of New York, and many more are found within the mountains to the south. Likewise many southern species reach their extreme northern distribution in the same area. At the present time "over thirteen per cent of our local plants reach their northern limits within one hundred miles of the City of New York." The paper deals not only with the geologic and physiographic controls of vegetation in the past but also with the climatic influence of the present. The most important control seems to be the rather well-defined temperature barrier through which some plants have never been known to go. Among the climatic factors the length of the growing season appears to be the most important. It is pointed out that there is a difference of three months in the growing season between the Catskills and Cape May. The paper is accompanied by a map illustrating the length of the growing season within one hundred miles of New York.

Abbott, C. C. **The archaeological significance of an ancient dune.** *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.,* Vol. 57, 1918, No. 1, pp. 49-59. Philadelphia. [Delaware River.]

Alling, H. L. **The Adirondack graphite deposits.** 150 pp.; maps, diagrs., index. *New York State Museum Bull. No. 199.* Albany, 1918. 9 x 6.

Bishop, J. B. **A chronicle of one hundred and fifty years: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 1768-1918.** xvi and 311 pp.; ills., index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1918. $5.00. 9 x 6.

Bonsteel, J. A. **Soils of southern New Jersey and their uses.** 78 pp.; maps, ills. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. No. 677* (Contribution from the Bur. of Soils). Washington, D. C., 1918. [This monograph with its nine maps and many well-chosen illustrations differs from the usual soil survey in the greater stress given to the relation between soils and crop selection. In the region studied difference in the character of the soil seems to be the most potent control in that matter. Climatic differences are slight. Distance from market and means of communication vary little. But there is a decided diversity of soil-forming materials, resulting in a number of distinct soil types. Each of these possesses its special type of agricultural occupation. The series of maps shows graphically how closely crop distribution is related to the character of the soil.]

Cresson, B. F., Jr. **Sandy sea coast shore protection.** Maps, diagrs. *Proc. 2nd Pan. Amer. Sci. Congr., Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916,* Vol. 6, Section 5: Engineering, pp. 774-784. Washington, D. C., 1917. [The problem in New Jersey.]

Emerson, B. K. **Geology of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.** 289 pp.; maps, diagr., ills., index. *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 597.* Washington, D. C., 1917.

Fairchild, H. L. **Postglacial features of the upper Hudson Valley.** 22 pp.; map, bibliogr., index. *New York State Museum Bull. No. 195.* Albany, 1917.

Gagnon, Alphonse. **La question du Vinland.** *Bull. Soc. de Géogr. de Québec,* Vol. 12, 1918, No. 4, pp. 211-216. [Cf. a previous article by the same author listed in the *Review,* Vol. 5, p. 428, with comment.]

Goldthwait, J. W. **Glaciation in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.** Maps. *Bull. Geol. Soc. of Amer.,* Vol. 27, 1916, No. 2, pp. 263-294.

Johnson, D. W. **Date of local glaciation in the White, Adirondack, and Catskill Mountains.** Ills., bibliogr. *Bull. Geol. Soc. of Amer.,* Vol. 28, 1917, No. 3, pp. 543-552. [Questions the validity of certain arguments brought forward in support of the theory of early local glaciation (Goldthwait).]

—— ***[Topographic map of the United States.]*** Sheets, 1:62,500: (1) ***Belfast,*** (2) ***Cutler,*** (3) ***Machias,*** (4) ***Pasadumkeag, Me.;*** (5) ***Dover, N. H.-Me.;*** (6) ***Hornell,*** (7) ***Moira,*** (8) ***Oneonta,*** (9) ***Russell,*** (10) ***Unadilla, N. Y.*** U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1917, 1918.

EUROPE

France

Musset, René. **Le Bas-Maine: Étude géographique.** 496 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. A. Colin, Paris, 1917. 15 fr. 10 x 6½.

A complete and excellent geographical study of a region of France, to be compared with the "Picardie" of Demangeon, the "Flandre" of Blanchard, and other monographs of the French school of regional geography.

The Bas-Maine is the western part of the old province of Maine, extending over the eastern border of the Armorican massif, while the Haut-Maine extends over the Cretaceous plateaus of the southwestern part of the Paris Basin. It is particularly interesting as a typical *pays de bocage. Bocage* is the name for one of the geographical features of western France, wherein human occupation has effected a certain characteristic change in the landscape; it emphasizes the wooded appearance of a slightly undulating country, thoroughly cleared of forests and cultivated, with scattered farms and lines of trees enclosing every field. Other aspects are the *plaine,* not a region of plains, but a country in which the fields are not enclosed and cattle are allowed to pasture everywhere after the harvest, the farms being ordinarily grouped in villages; the *val*, a broad alluvial flat, with various crops, cereals and hay, orchards and even vineyards; and the *lande*. The *lande* is a surface that is neither enclosed nor ordinarily cultivated and consequently is used as pasture ground: it can sometimes be cultivated for a year or two after burning the vegetation composed chiefly of heath, *Ulex*, and some grass. The Bas-Maine was formerly a country of woods, *landes*, and *bocage;* not till the last century did agriculture extend over the whole area. The study of this transformation is one of the most attractive parts of the work of Musset.

The study of the physiography leads also to some very interesting conclusions. The Bas-Maine is a region of Paleozoic, strongly folded strata, with granitic intrusions, the peneplanation of which was certainly completed in early Mesozoic times. Three platforms or peneplane surfaces can be distinguished: the ''plateforme de Multone,'' the highest and the oldest, is only represented by flat-topped buttes and crests of hard rock; the ''plateforme de la Foret de Mayenne'' is more developed to the northeast, forming rolling plateaus between 200 and 330 meters in elevation, partly covered with *landes* and forests; the ''plateforme de Jublains,'' extending over most of the region, is a typical young dissected peneplane, which can be traced even over the Cretaceous plateaus of the Haut-Maine. The author believes it was formed in the early Tertiary, because it is covered by Eocene continental deposits. It has been buried for a long time and has been recently cleared of Tertiary deposits by rejuvenated erosion. Warping in the Miocene may account for the high altitude of the platforms to the northeast and for the course of the main rivers, descending from the elevated area without any relation to the tectonic lines of the folded Paleozoic strata.

Students in human geography will be deeply interested in the second part of the book. It follows the same line as Sion's excellent work, ''Les paysans de la Normandie orientale,'' giving pictures of the successive stages of economic life, based upon accurate historic investigations. He traces the growth of colonization and deforestation from the tenth to the thirteenth century and the development of rural life; the extension of home industry based upon the cultivation of flax and the world-wide commerce in linen cloth in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the decline of this industry and the bad conditions of the country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when more than half of the surface was nothing but pasture (*landes*); the economic revolution due to the use of chemical fertilizers (chiefly lime derived from the Paleozoic limestones) and to the improvement of roads and rivers and the building of railroads. Now the country is in excellent condition, with only 2.5 per cent of *landes;* a large stock of cattle, swine, and horses; and good crops of wheat, barley, oats, and hay.

EMMANUEL DE MARTONNE

ALLIX, A. **Vizille et le bassin inférieur de la Romanche.** Maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine,* Vol. 5, 1917, No. 2, pp. 129-327. Grenoble. [A highly detailed and suggestive regional study of a small area in the French Alps.]

BÉNÉVENT, M. E. **La neige dans des Alpes Françaises.** Diagrs. *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine,* Vol. 5, 1917, No. 4, pp. 403-497. Grenoble. [The regimen of the snowfall is discussed in respect of quantity, frequence of precipitation, and duration of snow cover. In conclusion these factors are analyzed in their combined effect on human relation. The region naturally falls into two main subdivisions—the Northern Alps, whose precipitation is controlled by oceanic influence, and the Southern Alps, controlled by Mediterranean influence.]

BLANCHARD, RAOUL. **Bordeaux.** *Rev. de Géogr. Commerciale,* Vol. 43, 1917, No. 7-12, pp. 323-337. Bordeaux.

BLANCHARD, RAOUL. **Comparaison des profils en long des vallées de Tarentaise et Maurienne.** *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine,* Vol. 6, 1918, No. 3, pp. 261-331. Grenoble. [The valleys of the upper Isère and of its tributaries, the Doron and the Arc.]

BLANCHARD, RAOUL. **Trois grandes villes du sud-est.** Maps. *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine,* Vol. 6, 1918, No. 2, pp. 153-210. Grenoble. [This study of the towns of Lyons, Marseilles, and Nice is developed on the lines of the author's previous studies (Deux grandes villes françaises, Lille et Nancy, *La Géographie,* Vol. 30, 1914-15, pp. 103-122; Bordeaux, *Rev. de Géogr. Commerciale,* Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 323-337; Nantes et Rouen, *ibid.,* 1918). Lyons is a splendid example of geographic factors of *site* and *situation* combining to favor the development of a town (cf. *Review,* Vol. 5, p. 384). In contrast to Lyons, a town at the contact of diverse regions, is Marseilles, a town of the periphery, an entrance and an exit. Nice, like Nancy but unlike Lyons and

Marseilles, is a town of recent growth, on which political events (the annexation of 1870) have had a certain influence. Unlike Nancy, however, which has flourished especially because of its *situation,* Nice owes everything to its *site.*]

CARTER, HUNTLEY. **The new French regionalism.** *Contemporary Rev.,* No. 631, Vol. 114, 1918, July, pp. 80-86. London. [See the section on France in the note on ''Proposed New Administrative Subdivisions of England, France, and Germany'' in the February, 1919, *Review* (pp. 114-118).]

CHAMBARD, CLÉMENT. **La Montagne Jurassienne: Essai de géographie régionale.** With a preface by E. Fournier. xiv and 150 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., bibliogr. Imprimerie Moderne, Lons-le-Saunier, 1914. 3 fr. 25. 10 x 6½. [A systematic study according to modern methods of the physical and human geography of the Jura Mountains within the Jura *département.*]

CLERGET, PIERRE. **La délimitation des régions économiques françaises.** *Rev. Gén. des Sci.,* Vol. 30, 1919, No. 4, p. 101. [Refers to the subdivision of France into 16 economic regions discussed in the *Review* note cited in the entry under ''Carter'' above. It is here stated that the Ministry of Commerce subdivision was worked out by Professor Henri Hauser of the University of Lyons ''in conformity with the principles established by Paul Vidal de la Blache.'' The similarity of the Ministry of Commerce project and a subdivision published eight years earlier by Professor Vidal de la Blache was pointed out in the *Review* note and made apparent by there reproducing the two maps side by side. M. Clerget says that the following regions have already been officially organized: Nancy, Bordeaux, Clermont, Limoges, Rouen, Nantes, Toulouse, Montpellier. Certain cities have protested against their allocation to the region to which they were assigned in the project; thus, Nice does not wish to be included in the Marseilles region; Besançon in the Dijon region; Chambéry in the Grenoble region; Saint-Étienne in the Lyons region; Nîmes in the Montpellier region. These protests are simply an expression of marginal tendencies and will doubtless be composed satisfactorily. As the author truly remarks, a region is rooted (''*prend naissance par*'') in its center and not on its periphery.]

DUNOYER, L., AND G. REBOUL. **Sur les variations diurnes du vent en altitude.** *Comptes Rendus de l'Acad. des Sci.* [*de Paris*], Vol. 165, 1917, Dec. 24, pp. 1068-1071.

GORCEIX, CHARLES. **Sur une anomalie des vallées du Borne et du Nom à Saint-Jean-de-Sixt (Haute-Savoie).** Maps, diagrs. *Recueil des Trav. de l'Inst. de Géogr. Alpine,* Vol. 6, 1918, No. 3, pp. 341-369. Grenoble.

GRAVES, H. S. **Effect of the war on forests of France.** Ills. *Amer. Forestry,* No. 300, Vol. 24, 1918, December, pp. 709-717. Washington, D. C.

HARLÉ, ÉDOUARD. **Une tournée de l'ingénieur en chef Le Boullenger dans les dunes de son service entre Capbreton et Cazaux en 1817.** 32 pp.; diagr. Reprinted from *Actes de l'Acad. des Sci., Belles-Lettres et Arts de Bordeaux, 1914.* [Dunes of Gascony. Compare review of another article by the same author in *Geogr. Rev.,* Vol. 2, 1916, p. 394.]

SORRE, MAXIMILIEN. **L'avenir économique des landes.** *Ann. de Géogr.,* No. 147, Vol. 27, 1918, May 15, pp. 188-195. [Discussion of the results of a recent investigation, ''Enquête sur la reprise et le développement de la vie industrielle dans la région landaise,'' 2nd edit., Bordeaux, 1917.]

BARRECCHIA, B. ***Carte des canaux et rivières navigables de la France et de la Belgique, avec distances kilométriques par section et partielles entre toutes les localités desservies par les voies navigables.*** 1:1,200,000. Société Éditrice Géographique, Paris, 1918. [Distinction is made between canals (1) of first and (2) second importance and (3) projected, and between navigable rivers (1) of first and (2) second importance and (3) rivers permitting of rafting. Transfer points between railroads and waterways are also indicated.]

BALKAN STATES, INCLUDING RUMANIA

SAVIĆ, V. R. **The reconstruction of South-Eastern Europe.** With a preface by Sir James George Frazer. ix and 280 pp.; map. Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London, 1917. 7s. 6d. 9 x 6.

TAYLOR, A. H. E. **The future of the Southern Slavs.** 326 pp.; map, index. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1917. $3.00. 8½ x 5½.

Both authors cover ground well trodden by this time. The cause in whose behalf Savić pleads so earnestly has progressed, and the reconstruction which he recommends around a central group formed by a union of peoples of Serbian stock is almost accomplished. Perhaps on that account, and because the viewpoint of a sound Serbian thinker deserves to be known, his book is of greater interest now than ever.

The chapter on commercial possibilities deserves special attention. Savić shows how pronounced was Serbia's isolation before the war. The free development of the country's natural resources was prevented by the Austrian policy of making the little kingdom an economic dependency of the Hapsburg's former empire. With the addition of a seacoast peopled almost exclusively by Serbians, Serbia will acquire trade relations with the world, and the incentive to develop the country's natural resources will be correspondingly increased. Had these features been treated more extensively in the space devoted to the necessarily incomplete war history, the usefulness of the book would have been greater.

Of pertinent interest are the author's words on reconstruction. His plans for the building of railways and canals are not merely of Serbian or Balkan concern but bear on economic problems which belong to European trade and traffic. By its resources as well as by position—both geographical factors—Serbia has a definite line of development marked out by nature which is revealed in its national aims. The failure of Teutonic endeavor in the country is excellent proof that policies tending to oppose natural forces which shape national development are doomed to failure.

Under the title "The Problem of the Adriatic," Savić presents a chapter of Serbian claims to the coast of this sea. Here, in common with many writers, the author appears to ignore the fact that the Adriatic presents considerable analogy with problems of national jurisdiction over river waters forming the boundary between adjoining states. The analogy appears even greater when it is remembered that the Adriatic is an outlet not only for Serbs and Italians but also for Hungarians, Austrians, and Albanians and that Greek interests are also affected.

A much broader treatment of the Adriatic problem will be found in Taylor's work. This author shows that the solution is one which not only affects Italy and Serbia but has deep bearing on European politics. Its settlement in a manner which will satisfy both Serbians and Italians is of prime necessity for the peace of Europe.

An excellent perspective on the Serb's proper place in Europe is provided by Taylor. Not by overturning the past but by maintaining its tradition Serbia will continue to be a main link in the intercourse between Europe and Asia. This continuity of historical function is the unavoidable outcome of geography. LEON DOMINIAN

ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. **Il territorio d'occupazione italiana in Albania e l'opera dell'Italia.** *Riv. Coloniale,* Vol. 13, 1918, No. 5, pp. 185-195. Rome.

ANNONI, A. M. **La Jugoslavia economica.** *L'Esplorazione Commerc.,* Vol. 33, 1918, No. 5-6, pp. 81-90; No. 7-8, pp. 105-115; No. 9-11, pp. 146-162. Milan.

AZZI, GEROLAMO. **Quadro fenologico della Bulgaria.** Maps. *Boll. Reale Soc. Geogr. Italiana,* Vol. 7, 1918, No. 5-6, pp. 417-433. Rome.

CVIJIĆ, J[OVAN]. **L'époque glaciaire dans la péninsule Balkanique.** Maps, diagrs. *Ann. de Géogr.,* No. 141, Vol. 26, 1917, pp. 189-218; No. 142, pp. 273-290.

CVIJIĆ, JOVAN. **Unité ethnique et nationale des Yougoslaves.** *Scientia,* No. 74, Vol. 23, 1918, pp. 455-463. Bologna. [Cf. article by the author, "The Geographical Distribution of the Balkan Peoples," *Geogr. Rev.,* Vol. 5, 1918, pp. 345-361.]

DE CRISTO, GIUSEPPE. **Nelle Macedonia greca: Note di geografia etnografica.** *La Geografia,* Vol. 6, 1918, No. 2, pp. 89-94. Novara.

DVORSKY, V. **Alcuni tipi di sedi umane presso gli Slavi meridionali.** *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913,* pp. 1090-1093. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915.

EVANS, ARTHUR. **The Adriatic Slavs and the overland route to Constantinople.** Map. *Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 47, 1916, No. 4, pp. 241-265 (discussion, pp. 261-265). [See *Geogr. Rev.,* Vol. 2, 1916, pp. 307-308 and 467-468.]

GALLOIS, L. **Les populations slaves de la Péninsule des Balkans.** Map. *Ann. de Géogr.,* No. 150, Vol. 27, 1918, pp. 434-460.

GIUFFRIDA-RUGGERI, V. **I Valacchi dell' Adriatico.** 13 pp. Extract from *Riv. Italiana di Sociologia,* Vol. 20, 1916, No. 5-6. Rome. [The Vlakhs of Dalmatia, Albania, etc.]

MUSONI, FRANCESCO. **Problemi etnografici e politici della penisola balcanica.** *Riv. Geogr. Italiana,* Vol. 25, 1918, No. 1-2, pp. 1-23. Florence. [A good review of Balkan problems but presenting nothing new.]

NEWBIGIN, M. I. **Constantinople and the Straits: The past and the future.** *Scottish Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 33, 1917, No. 11, pp. 507-515. [Review of "The Question of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles," by Coleman Phillipson and Noel Buxton, London, 1917, and "The Site of Constantinople: A Factor of Historical Value," by Leon Dominian, *Journ. Amer. Oriental Soc.*, Vol. 27, 1917.]

SCRIVEN, G. P. **Recent observations in Albania.** Map, ills. *Natl. Geogr. Mag.*, Vol. 34, 1918, No. 2, pp. 90-114.

TSANOFF, R. A. **Bulgaria's case.** *Journ. of Race Devel.*, Vol. 8, 1918, No. 3, pp. 296-317. Worcester, Mass.

WOODS, H. C. **Communications in the Balkans.** Map, ills. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 47, 1916, No. 4, pp. 265-293 (discussion, pp. 290-293).

—— ***Balkan Peninsula, The theatre of war in the.*** 1:1,140,000, or 1 in. to 18 miles. (Stanford's War Maps, No. 16.) Edward Stanford, Ltd., London, March, 1916. [Elevations in five grades of altitude tints in brown.]

—— ***Macédoine-Albanie.*** 1:600,000. A. Taride, Paris, 1917. [Relatively large scale. No relief.]

AFRICA

GENERAL

CHUDEAU, R. **Le climat de l'Afrique occidentale et équatoriale.** Maps, diagrs. *Ann. de Géogr.*, No. 138, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 429-462.

Tropical west Africa is a region of great climatic diversity. Between 5°S. and 28°N. there were few meteorological stations before 1900; now there are more than 100 records covering several years, and a detailed discussion of the climates is possible. There are three types of climate here: (1) Saharan, always dry, temperature ranges very great; (2) equatorial, always humid, small variation of the climatic elements; (3) intermediate, or Nigerian, dry-season Saharan, wet-season equatorial. The secondary types, littoral, forest, and mountain are moister, cooler, and less extreme than those of the open interior plains.

In the Sahara, at In-Salah (28°N.), the coldest weather comes at about the same time as the least sunlight, January or December; the warmest month is July. The absolute range in eleven years was from —3.4° C. to 52°; the mean daily range, 18°. The atmospheric pressure here as elsewhere throughout the region follows in reverse order the temperature changes: high in winter and low in summer. The winds of the Sahara are the northeast trades by day; there is calm by night. The air at times is so dry that no trace of moisture can be found with psychrometric readings. The average (42 months) vapor pressure, 7.2 millimeters at In-Salah, is practically the same as the annual of New York City. The potential annual fresh-water evaporation in the Sahara is said to be 3.7 meters. The total rainfall collected at In-Salah in eleven years was the 8.1 millimeters which fell in January and March, 1910.

The equatorial climate at Brazzaville (4°S.) is characterized by a moderate daily temperature range of 11°; and temperatures from September to May by a range of 25° or 26°, April of almost 27°, and July of 21°. The absolute extremes in five years were 12.3° and 38.3°. Rain occurs in all months in this region, with a double maximum. Along the north coast of the Gulf of Guinea the annual rainfall generally exceeds 2,000 millimeters. Debundja at the head of the gulf, at five meters altitude on the west foot of Kamerun Peak, has an eleven-year average of 10,469 millimeters, which is exceeded only by that of Cherrapunji, India, with 11,626 millimeters (Hann). The Guinea forest has a temperature of 26° as compared with 27.5° in the open country to the north. The forests, especially in July, are marked by high pressures. That over the Guinea forest has a strong effect on the general southwest monsoon.

In the intermediate, or Nigerian, region at Niamey (13½°N.), the highest temperatures come in April just before the rainy season, but the highest mean and minimum temperatures occur in May. The daily range is 10° in the wet season and 18° or more in the dry. A diagram shows strikingly the blanketing effect of cloudiness on the temperature range. The equatorial double temperature maxima are found north almost to the Sahara. The littoral climates are locally cool and dry, like the Peruvian, especially between 14° and 21°N., where the ocean water is 16.5° C. to 21.3° C. Some distance off shore the temperature is 27° C. to 28° C. The winds of the dry season are the trades from the Sahara which extend south to about 5°; in the wet season the southwest monsoon prevails as far as Lake Chad (14°N.), but on the west coast the trades come south to 10°N. The floods of the Niger from July to February give the southwest wind the character of a sea breeze on the leeward bank, near Timbuktu. The rainfall increases to 500 millimeters at about 350 kilometers south of the Sahara. Beyond this there are two maxima, irrigation is not necessary, and the vegetation is more varied. A phenomenon of the rainy season is the original "tornado," apparently a heat thunderstorm, with squall, pressure rise, and heavy rain, which comes from the southwest. Some tornadoes travel 75 kilometers an hour. Excellent maps and diagrams illustrate the contribution. CHARLES F. BROOKS

PATTON, C. H. **The lure of Africa.** xiv and 205 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, New York, 1917. 8 x 5.

Half of the book is given to the remarkable advance of Mohammedanism in Africa. Islam has been firmly established in the Mediterranean countries for about twelve centuries. From these northern states the Mohammedan propaganda has spread over the Sahara, conquered a large part of the Sudan, and is now advancing southward with remarkable impetus. The author describes the Protestant missionary enterprises now in the field or organizing to stem, if possible, this southern march of Islam.

The author and many other writers make a mistake which, strangely enough, has been promoted in every way by the best writers on South Africa. He speaks of the blacks of that region as Kafirs or Kafir tribes and refers to the Kafir war of the Zulus. Long ago Mohammedan propagandists went down the east coast and preached Islam among the blacks of South Africa. They utterly failed to win the natives to the faith of Mohammed and went away disgusted; and the only name they had for the tribes that repelled them was Kafir, an Arabic word meaning "infidel." The whites ignorantly adopted this word as a general term applicable to most of the South African blacks; and missionaries have had their full share in fastening it upon the Bantu tribes of that region.

The author mentions many of the remarkable facts in the present stage of African reclamation. Great Britain, for example, maintains her rule in the colony of Gambia by means of only 75 native police and soldiers. In Nyasaland she has a military force of only 35 native soldiers. In Uganda the Christian population numbers 374,264, according to the latest statistics. The Arab slave dealer has gone out of business, and scores of thousands of black men are engaged in remunerative labor for the whites. Mr. Patton mentions the fact that one Katanga mine employs 5,000 natives, another 2,000; he might have added that 35,000 blacks are working for the whites in the Katanga district. At Dr. Lapsley's missions on the Kasai River nearly 16,000 children are attending the Sunday Schools. As the author says, Africa is now the great field for industrial education, and in every large mission the teaching of agriculture and trades occupies a basal place in the educational system. CYRUS C. ADAMS

SAHARA, INCLUDING EGYPT

BELL, ARCHIE. **The spell of Egypt.** xiii and 36 pp.; map, ills., bibliogr., index. The Page Co., Boston, 1916. 8 x 6. [One of the better class of books on the Nile tour.]

BRIZIO, F. A. **Un viaggio in Tripolitania.** 232 pp.; ills. Società Editoriale Milanese, Milan, 1912. L. 3.50. 9 x 6½.

C[ANA], F. R. **The north-west frontier of Egypt.** Map. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 47, 1916, No. 2, pp. 130-134.

CECCHERINI, UGO, edit. **Bibliografia della Libia (in continuazione alla "Bibliografia della Libia" di F. Minutilli).** ix and 204 pp.; index. Minist. delle Colonie, Rome, 1915. 9½ x 6½.

—— **Egypt, In the western desert of.** *Blackwood's Edinburgh Mag.*, No. 1216, Vol. 201, 1917, pp. 206-222. [Account of the military campaign in Egypt in January, 1916, with details of the attack on the Siwa Oasis.]

EREDIA, F[ILIPPO]. **Contributo alla climatologia del Gebel.** 20 pp.; diagr. Reprint from *L'Agricoltura Coloniale*, Vol. 11, 1917. Istituto Agricolo Coloniale Italiano, Florence.

EREDIA, FILIPPO. **Correlazione tra la temperatura dell'Italia e dell'Egitto.** Reprinted from [*Atti*] *Reale Accademia dei Lincei*, Vol. 26, 1917, No. 11, pp. 607-609. Rome.

EREDIA, FILIPPO. **La neve in Tripolitania.** Ills. *Minist. delle Colonie Boll. di Informazioni*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 10-11-12, pp. 539-547. Rome. [Notes on snowfall frequency with photographs of snow scenes in Tripoli taken during the unusually snowy years of 1913 and 1915.]

EREDIA, FILIPPO. **Sul clima di Ghadâmes.** 25 pp.; diagr. Reprinted from *Minist. delle Colonie Boll. di Informazioni,* Vol. 4, No. 4-5-6, 1916. Rome. [Ghadâmes is the westernmost oasis of Tripolitania, some 300 miles inland from the Greater Syrtis.]

EREDIA, FILIPPO. **Sul temporale verificatosi a Tripoli nell'ottobre 1915 e sulla distribuzione dei temporali in Tripolitania.** Maps. Reprinted from *Minist. delle Colonie Boll. di Informazioni,* Vol. 3, 1915, No. 12, pp. 1-17. Rome. [On storms in Tripoli.]

HORNEMANN, FEDERIGO. **Diario del viaggio dal Cairo a Murzuch negli anni 1797 e 1798.** (Riproduzione di scritti dispersi o rari.) *Archiv. Bibliogr. Coloniale* (*Libia*), Vol. 2, 1916, No. 1, pp. 43-68; No. 2, pp. 109-138. Florence. [A translation from the original German publication of Hornemann's diary of his journey made toward the end of the eighteenth century—the first in modern times across the northeastern Sahara.]

SMYTH, W. H. (1) **La costa settentrionale dell'Africa.** (2) **Una via aperta verso l'Africa centrale.** (Riproduzione di scritti dispersi o rari.) *Archiv. Bibliogr. Coloniale* (*Libia*), Vol. 1, 1915, No. 2-3-4, pp. 157-198. Florence. [The original was contained in an appendix to Admiral Smyth's book on the Mediterranean, published in London, 1854.]

STROMER, ERNST. **Geographische Beobachtungen in den Wüsten Ägyptens.** 26 pp.; ills., bibliogr. Reprint from *Mitt. des Ferdinand von Richthofen-Tages, 1913.* Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1914.

TROTTER, ALESSANDRO. **Flora economica della Libia: Statistica illustrata delle piante coltivate e delle spontane utili della regione. Seguita da una appendice intorno alle droghe del commercio locale.** 375 pp.; map, diagrs., ills., indexes. (Series: Manuali Coloniali). Minist. delle Colonie, Rome, 1915. 8 x 6.

—— ***Baharia Oasis, Cultivated lands of.*** [In 2 sheets, being a set of 9 maps, as follows, each 1:10,000:] (1) ***The Four Principal Villages: El Qasr, Bawitti, Mandisha, Zabu, and their environs;*** (2) ***Ain el Begum and environs;*** (3) ***Ain Baharia;*** (4) ***Ain Merun and environs;*** (5) ***Gafâra;*** (6) ***El Ris;*** (7) ***Tab el limun;*** (8) ***El Hez and El Gharbia;*** (9) ***El Harra and environs.*** Index, key to positions of inset maps, 1:500,000. Survey of Egypt, [Giza,] January, 1918. [Gives an admirable picture on a large scale of oasis cultivation. There are separate symbols for (1) palm groves, (2) wheat, maize, and barley fields, and (3) rice fields. The soil conditions are differentiated as (1) swamps and marsh lands; (2) salt-encrusted ground; (3) salty ground with scrub; (4) drifted sand; and (5) sandy ground with scrub. Status as in the winter of 1917-18.]

BALL, JOHN. ***Geological map of west-central Sinai.*** 1:50,000. Accompanying as Plate I, "The Geography and Geology of West-Central Sinai," by John Ball, Cairo, 1916. Survey Department, Cairo, 1916. [See the note on "The Geography of the West-Central Sinai Peninsula" in the *Review* for November, 1918, p. 452.]

—— [***Topographical map of Egypt.***] 1:10,000. Sheets: ***N. E. 13-26, 14-24, 15-25, 15-27, 21-12, 21-16, 21-18, 21-20, 22-18, 22-20, 23-14, 23-15; N. W. 23-20, 24-20.*** Surveyed in 1901-11; revised in 1913-14. Survey Department, Egypt.

ASIA

SIBERIA

BLANC, ÉDOUARD. **La colonisation et la mise en valeur de la Sibérie et de la steppe asiatique.** *Ann. de Géogr.,* No. 134, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 124-142.

BLANC, ÉDOUARD. **Le nouveau réseau des chemins de fer de l'Asie russe.** *Ann. de Géogr.,* No. 136, Vol. 25, 1916, pp. 263-290.

DEMIANOF, V. P. **Siberia—a country of the future.** Ills. *The Americas,* Vol. 5, 1918, No. 1, pp. 8-15. New York.

GORODKOV, B. **Rapport préliminaire sur une excursion dans la contrée de Liapine du gouvernement Tobolsk en 1915.** *Bull. Acad. Imp. des Sci.* [*de Pétrograd*], Ser. 6, 1916, No. 2, pp. 91-94. [In Russian.]

SCHOKALSKY, JULES DE. **La comparaison des mesures de superficie de l'Asie Russe et de ses bassins.** *Atti X Congr. Internaz. di Geogr., Roma, 1913,* pp. 642-651. Reale Società Geografica, Rome, 1915.

SHKLOVSKY, I. W. ("DIONEO"). **In far north-east Siberia.** Translated by L. Edwards and Z. Shklovsky. 264 pp.; maps, ills., index. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London,

1916. $3.00. 9 x 6. [Though the four-year sojourn among the Yakuts along the Kolyma River, which is the subject of this book, was made over twenty-five years ago, this translation from the Russian is well worth while.]

India

Benton, John. **The Punjab triple canal system.** Edit. by J. H. T. Tudsbery. 52 pp.; maps, diagrs. *Minutes of Proc. of Inst. of Civil Engineers,* Vol. 201, Session 1915-16, Part I. London, 1916. [Abstracted in *Engineering* (London), No. 2603, Vol. 100, 1915, Nov. 19, p. 515, and in the *Geogr. Rev.,* Vol. 5, 1918, pp. 149-150.]

Dickinson, Alfred. **Water power in India.** *Journ. Royal Soc. of Arts,* No. 3417, Vol. 66, 1918, pp. 417-426 (discussion, pp. 422-426). London.

Douie, James. **The Panjab, North-West Frontier Province, and Kashmir.** xiv and 373 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. (Provincial Geographies of India, T. H. Holland, general edit.) University Press, Cambridge, 1916. $1.80. 8 x 5½. [The book is very rich in content. It deals with a region that includes some of the highest parts of the earth's surface; with rich lowlands, nine-tenths of whose people live in the 44,000 villages of the Punjab, which have a density of population comparable with that of the British Isles; with large parts of desert areas that have been wholly reclaimed by irrigation; and with six climatic zones in an area a little less than that of Texas.]

Dunbar, G. D. **Tribes of the Brahmaputra valley.** *Journ. Royal Soc. of Arts,* No. 3249, Vol. 58, 1915, pp. 290-299. London.

—— ***[Topographic map of India.]*** 1:253,440. Sheets: ***56 O, Madras and Hyderabad; 56 N, Hyderabad and Central Provinces.*** Survey of India, Calcutta, 1914, 1915. [Two maps particularly interesting because portraying the extensive development of artificial reservoirs or "tanks," such as are used more sparingly in arid parts of the southwestern United States. The tanks of Hyderabad were constructed in enormous number in the hollows of an undulating hilly country by the Hindu dynasties, and represent one of the most elaborate systems of tank irrigation in the world. A brief description of the tanks will be found in the *Review,* Vol. 1, 1916, p. 302. The map emphasizes a fact of great geographical interest—the high proportion of the people of India that live in villages and on small holdings of land. India has, in proportion to its total population, an astonishingly small number of large cities. (See the "Census of India for 1911," reviewed above, and "British India with Notes on Ceylon, Afghanistan and Tibet," *Special Consular Rept. No. 72,* U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C., 1915.)—D. W. Johnson.]

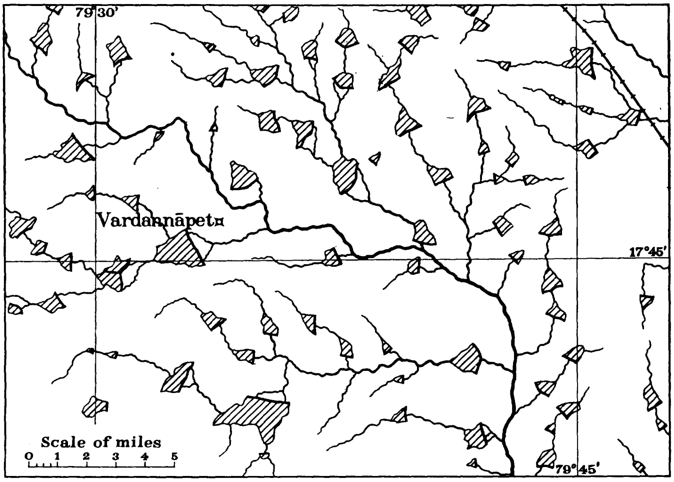

Fig. 1—Map showing a small area in Hyderabad, in which artificial reservoirs abound. Scale, 1:400,000. (Reduced section from the topographic map of India, 1:253,440, Sheet 56 O.)

—— [*Topographic map of India.*] 1:253,440. Sheets: ***78 G, Bengal and Assam; 78 H, Bengal; 78 J, Assam and Bhutan.*** Survey of India, Calcutta, 1913, 1914. [Three maps showing a large, mature, overloaded stream (the Brahmaputra River) whose braided character is remarkably pronounced. The type of braiding is similar to that shown along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers on the O'Fallon topographic quadrangle in Missouri and Illinois, but is more extensively developed. In quality of execution the maps are scarcely creditable to the India Survey.—D. W. Johnson.]

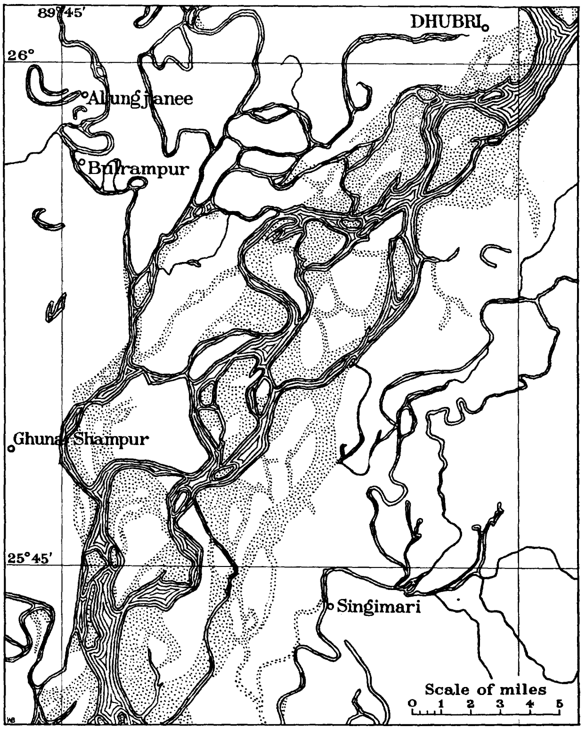

FIG. 2—Map of a portion of the Brahmaputra River at its exit from the Assam trough, showing the braided character of the stream. Scale, 1:400,000. (Reduced section from the topographic map of India, 1:253,440, Sheet 78 G.)

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

General

Barrell, Joseph. **Probable relations of climatic change to the origin of the Tertiary ape-man.** *Scientific Monthly,* Vol. 4, 1917, No. 1, pp. 16-26. [Abstracted in the *Review,* Vol. 3, 1917, pp. 489-490.]

Chisholm, G. G. **Generalisations in geography, especially in human geography.** *Scottish Geogr. Mag.,* Vol. 32, 1916, No. 11, pp. 507-519.

Hoffman, F. L. **The malaria problem in peace and war.** 101 pp. Prudential Press, Newark, N. J., 1918. 9 x 6.

Zimmer, G. F. **The use of meteoric iron by primitive man.** Pp. 306-356; map, ills. Reprinted from *Journ. Iron and Steel Inst.,* 1916, No. 2. Offices of the Inst., London, 1916. 8½ x 5½. [A short article with the same title was contributed by the author to *Nature,* as noted in the *Review,* Vol. 5, 1918, p. 343.]